National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Personal carbon trading: A potential "stealth intervention" for obesity reduction?

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Abstract:

The obesity epidemic and global warming are linked through energy use. A personal carbon trading scheme aimed at reducing fossil fuel usage could act as a "stealth intervention" for reducing obesity by increasing personal energy use. Such a scheme would complement a corporate "cap and trade" system for carbon emissions, which should increase the relative price of processed, energy-dense foods. The scheme would work by reducing global carbon emissions to a sustainable level (contraction), while offering potential for trade of emission rights between frugal and profligate users of non-renewable energy (convergence). A key goal would be changed attitudes to conspicuous (and obesogenic) consumption. Adoption of the scheme would make healthy choices the easy choice.

Source: Ask your librarian to help locate this item.

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Co-Benefit/Co–Harm (Adaption/Mitigation):

specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to reduce or cope with greenhouse gases

A focus of content

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Diabetes/Obesity

Intervention: ☑

strategy to prepare for or reduce the impact of climate change on health

A focus of content

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☑

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Mitigation

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Policy/Opinion

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified